

will move by rail to Thunder Bay, through the new coal terminal now under construction, and then by freighter to Lake Erie ports.

**Saskatchewan.** In 1976, five lignite mines in Southern Saskatchewan supplied about 4.7 million t of lignite coal. The Manitoba and Saskatchewan Coal Co. Ltd.'s Boundary Dam mine produced 1.5 million t while Manalta's Utility mine produced 1.2 million t, all for Saskatchewan Power's Boundary Dam power station. Other production included 763 000 t from the M&S mine at Bienfait and 1.1 million from Manalta's Klimax mine, both serving power generation and industrial markets, and 19 000 t from the new Saskatchewan Power Corp. Souris Valley mine.

Lignite production in Saskatchewan expanded in 1976 to meet exceptional requirements in Manitoba. However, Manitoba's coal demands were expected to decline in 1978 given normal weather and precipitation conditions. Saskatchewan is building a new thermal power station south of Moose Jaw, and this, along with commitments to supply Ontario Hydro with lignite coal for its new Thunder Bay generating units, will require an increase in production over the next few years.

**New Brunswick.** In 1976, N.B. Coal Ltd., a provincial Crown company, produced a total of 296 000 t of clean coal from the Minto coalfield, most of it for the provincial electric utility company; the rest went to industrial and commercial markets.

**Nova Scotia.** Production of clean coal in Nova Scotia reached approximately 2.0 million t in 1976. Most production came from three mines of Cape Breton Development Corp. (DEVCO) — the Lingan mine, No. 26 Colliery and the Prince mine. About 80% of Nova Scotia's 1976 production was destined for thermal markets. Output at the new Prince mine totalled 143 000 t of clean coal with ultimate capacity rated at approximately 635 000 t. Nova Scotia continued to sell coal to Europe, but made the first of a series of shipments to The Steel Co. of Canada Ltd. at Hamilton, Ont. in 1976. A total of 2.3 million t is scheduled for delivery over five years. Plans call for increased production to meet higher domestic demand for thermal coal.

### 13.7.2 Federal incentives

An assessment of Canada's coal resources and reserves in 1976 was published by energy, mines and resources in 1977 — the first such estimate ever published. Canada's coal reserves are defined as that portion of coal resources that has been reasonably well delineated and can be produced with current technology and delivered at competitive market prices. Current reserves of recoverable coal are estimated at 717.0 million tonnes of coking coal and 5.2 billion t of thermal coal. These estimates are considered conservative because they do not include reserves of several companies and utilities. For 1976, resources of immediate interest were estimated at 31.9 billion t of measured resources, 14.6 billion of indicated resources and 181.5 billion of inferred resources.

The report outlines the department's intentions for implementing a national coal inventory program and a national coal data system in conjunction with the provinces and industry. The inventory program ultimately will result in the determination and compilation of data and information on the quantity, quality, mineability and economics of Canadian coal and provide a meaningful estimate of coal reserves in terms of cost and availability. A comprehensive coal policy, recognizing the vital provincial role, is being prepared. Upgrading of transportation facilities at the Lakehead will facilitate movement of western coal to Ontario. The federal government is financing research into methods of converting coal into gaseous and liquid fuels. Eight research agreements have been signed. Funding is to be increased to \$1.25 million. In Nova Scotia electrical costs are high because of reliance on imported oil and the federal government has contributed \$9.2 million to help that province develop other fuels, especially coal, to replace oil.

### 13.8 Uranium and nuclear energy

Canada's uranium industry continued to expand in 1976 and 1977 to meet increasing domestic and export commitments. Shipments of uranium from Canadian producers have risen from a low of 2 847 tonnes of elemental uranium (U) in 1968 to 5 627 t in